NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION

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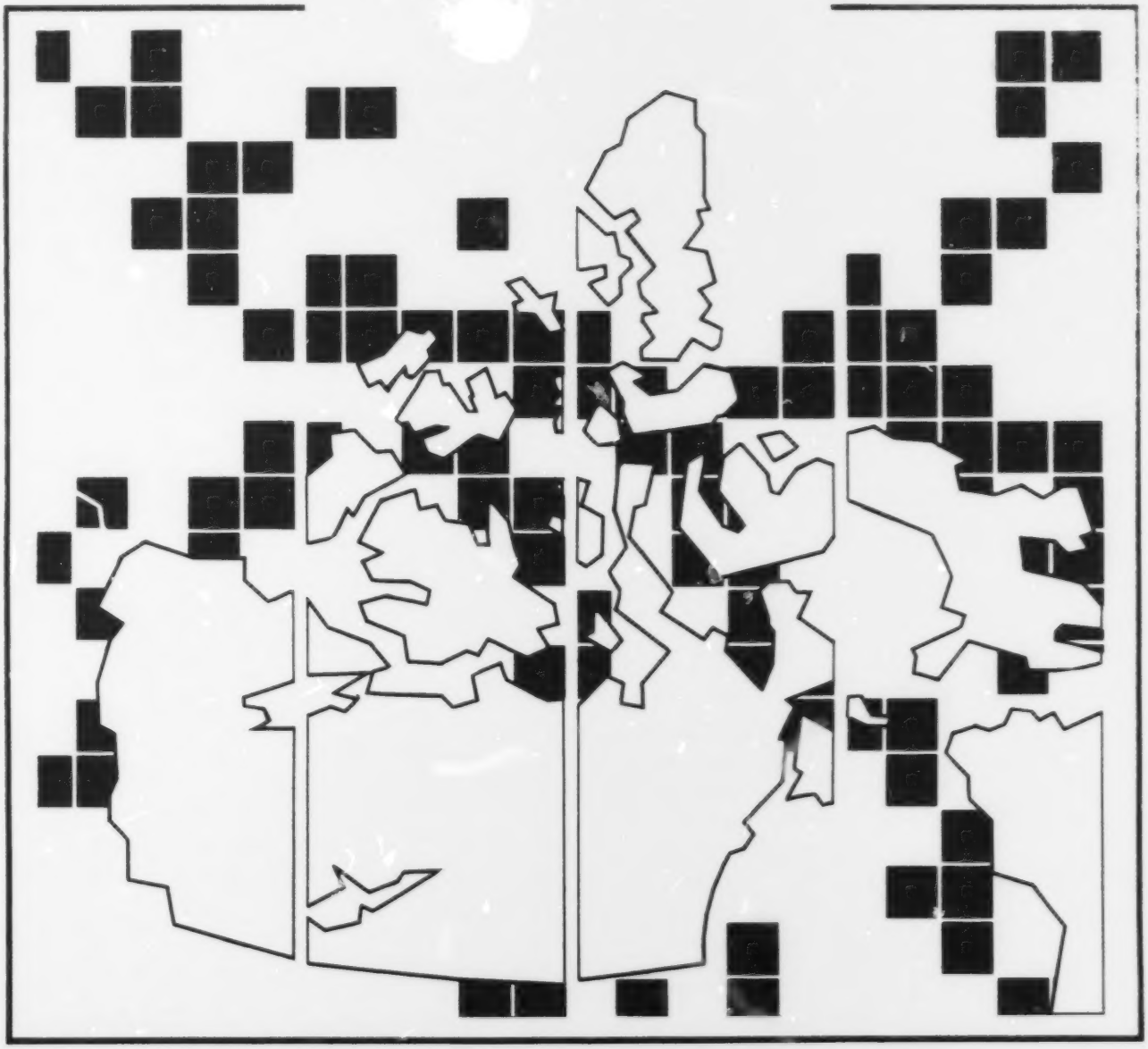

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PROPOSED LAND USES IN THE LANCASTER SOUND PLANNING REGION

A DISCUSSION PAPER
PREPARED BY

LANCASTER SOUND REGIONAL
LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION

September 24, 1987

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES LAND USE PLANNING
Lancaster Sound Regional Land Use Planning Commission
Pond Inlet, N.W.T. XOA OSO

819-899-8744

F-12

October 5, 1987

Greetings:

The attached document and map describes the Lancaster Sound Regional Land Use Planning Commission's proposed approach to land use planning within the region. The document is not the Draft Plan but rather a list of general principles the Commission proposes to use to further develop the regional plan. Also included are some specific recommendations for certain areas. This approach is now being presented to the communities, governments and industry for comment and discussion.

In December 1987, the Commission will prepare the Draft Plan which will expand on the contents of this document. If the Draft Plan is approved by the Ministers then the Commission will meet with all interested parties during 1988 to confirm sensitivity ratings for the region and to prepare standards of performance to guide land use activities for each sensitivity zone.

The Commission welcomes your comments and suggestions on these concepts. If you are unable to participate in the public meetings planned for November as described on the schedule, please write to the Regional Commission at the above address or care of Box 2280, Yellowknife, N.W.T. X1A 2P7.

David Mablick,
Acting Chairman.

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LANCASTER SOUND REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION SCHEDULE FOR NOVEMBER 1987

PROPOSED LAND USES
IN THE
LANCASTER SOUND PLANNING REGION

GOAL

It is the intent of the Lancaster Sound Regional Land Use Planning Commission to prepare a land use plan which allows a wide variety of activities to proceed within the planning region under the basic premise that no activity shall damage the renewable resources of the region. What follows is an attempt to accomplish this.

The Commission has attempted to reflect the wishes of the people of this region within the plan while at the same time considering the advice, interests and counsel of governments and industry.

STARTING POINT

Conservation is the essential premise of this plan.

The commission defines conservation as the management of natural resources, both renewable and non-renewable, so that they yield the greatest sustainable benefit to present generations while maintaining their potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations. Conservation results in the minimum waste of existing resource uses and the maximum number of future land use options.

Protection is one technique of conservation sometimes used to ensure that unique or threatened animals or places are treated carefully. Some people use the word conservation to describe only protection. This is not the view of the Commission. As long as conservation is seen as a specialized activity rather than as a day-to-day approach to the wise use of resources, subsistence harvesting, protection and development objectives will all suffer.

The communities of the region will continue to grow and this expanded population will require new sources of income to supplement the harvesting of renewable resources.

International laws and conventions permit ships to travel through the waters of the planning region. Canada may regulate the types of ships and the timing of ship movements, but cannot deny the right of innocent passage through its waters.

The settlement of the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut (TFN) land claim may change the administrative structures within the region but should not change the goals of the people of the region as they expressed them to the Commission.

For the purposes of this plan, land means land, inland waters and the offshore.

THE PLAN

RENEWABLE RESOURCES

BACKGROUND

Inuit have sustained themselves for thousands of years on the plentiful marine and land animals in this area. Hunting, fishing and trapping continue to provide the majority of incomes, highly nutritious food and some clothing for people of the region. The subsistence harvesting lifestyle is the vital thread linking Inuit culture and society from the past to the present and into the future.

PRINCIPLES

The primary use of the Lancaster Sound Planning Region is subsistence harvesting (hunting, fishing and trapping) to meet the nutritional and cultural needs of permanent residents.

Commercial harvesting and tourism-related activities are encouraged in order to provide additional income to Inuit, as long as these activities are compatible with subsistence pursuits and are within the limits of sustainable yield.

A resource management system, which considers the needs of users, identifies clear and compatible management objectives and seeks to achieve results and benefits for all parties, is essential to the implementation of this plan.

The community is recognized as an important level in decision-making regarding sustainable development and protection of natural resources. Because Inuit are the primary users of Arctic animals and have special rights to harvest and responsibilities to manage these resources, they are an important source of knowledge. Their social, cultural and economic needs and values are supported and reflected throughout the plan.

The designation of protected areas does not necessarily exclude other important uses of the area. However the standards of performance for other uses will be more rigorous to protect the priority use.

STRATEGIES

1. Protected areas are permitted in the planning region. Groups wanting to protect resources or areas of special significance must meet with communities, resource managers and interested groups to negotiate the designation of the resource or area and to identity other uses that may be allowed.

2. Establish a resource management system, through meetings between communities and resource managers, that complements and promotes subsistence harvesting. Base this system on a set of performance standards appropriate to the priority areas identified in the Land and Marine Sensitivity Areas Map located in the back of this document.

3. Determine the biological limits of harvesting and identify potential harvest opportunities:

    a) define alternate commercial wildlife opportunities not presently used by Inuit and identify additional economic benefits from present uses; and

    b) determine the impact on harvesting of future population growth, community development and changing economic conditions, such as government subsidies and industrial development in the region.

IMPLEMENTATION PROCESSES

1. The Commission will meet with the Hunters and Trappers Association (HTA) and resource managers and create committees to ensure that all resource use objectives are integrated for the maximum benefit of users, communities and agencies. These committees have four tasks:

    a) to review and revise the areas identified on the Sensitivities Areas Map;

    b) to devise and publish standards of performance for activities that take place in areas used by communities;

    c) to determine harvest quotas, including subsistence, commercial and sport allocations, according to community needs as long as they are within sustainable limits; and

    d) To determine alternate commercial and sport harvesting and non-consumptive use opportunities in order to share with non-residents. These may include wilderness adventures, photography, visiting cultural and heritage sites and experiencing the Inuit way of life.

2. The standards may include restrictions for certain seasons or geographic areas; requirements for environmental protection plans, social action plans and contingency plans; limitations on aircraft and vessel traffic; controls on the pace and intensity of development; and performance bonds and securities.

3. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO), the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) and the Department of Renewable Resources, Government of the NWT (GNWT) conduct research on the biological productivity and the limits of sustainable yield for those species where knowledge is insufficient to make harvest decision. These agencies and the HTA's must work together to set research priorities and set schedules.

4. Inuit Hunters, HTA's and resource managers jointly determine harvest quotas, including subsistence, commercial and sport allocations according to community needs.

5. DFO and the community of Clyde River establish a whale refuge in Isabella Bay (Igalituq).

6. CWS work with the communities of Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay to protect birds at Coburg Island (Qurvik) and Prince Leopold Island (Akpatuurq).

7. Pond Inlet and Arctic Bay representatives meet to discuss their concerns about the North Baffin Park proposal before meeting with Parks Canada. Parks Canada and these communities then meet to determine if a national marine and/or land park reserve is appropriate for Lancaster Sound and Bylot Island, what boundaries might be needed, or if other ways exist to protect the area while allowing all desired subsistence, commercial and sport harvesting and tourism activities to continue.

8. GNWT and National Museum of Canada archaeologists and Parks Canada work with the communities to identify Inuit archaeological sites and historic sites used by European explorers, whalers and others in order to conserve cultural and early Arctic historic resources.

NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES

BACKGROUND

Non-renewable resource activities include the finding and removal of oil, gas and minerals. There are four phases:

1. exploration,
2. development,
3. production, and
4. abandonment.

Oil and gas activities can take place onshore and offshore, while mining activities are land oriented.

Oil and gas activities have their largest environmental and socio-economic impacts during exploration and development, while mining has its greatest impact during development, production and abandonment.

Non-renewable resource activities can have major effects on the national and regional economies and on the way of life of the people of the region.

PRINCIPLES

A reasonable balance can be maintained between the development of renewable and non-renewable resources in the Lancaster Sound Planning Region.

Non-renewable resource development and related infrastructure must occur only after safety, reliability and environmental acceptability are demonstrated.

National interests in the exploration for and development of hydrocarbon resources are recognized, particularly in attaining national energy self-sufficiency.

Controlled development with consideration to critical habitats and renewable resources is supported.

Mineral exploration and development can be compatible with protection, and renewable resource uses provided that good environmental operation practices are established and followed.

STRATEGIES

1. Development of new onshore and offshore facilities, ports and shorebases will not take place in the areas of high seasonal concentrations of fish, game and marine mammals or where continued productivity and well-being of critical habitats and/or key wildlife populations could be considered critical as depicted on the Sensitivity Areas Map.

2. Oil and gas exploration and development in the Arctic and in Lancaster Sound can proceed providing that stringent environmental terms, conditions and adequate northern benefits are negotiated.

3. Prior consultation with communities regarding exploration and development must take place so the residents can provide input and prepare themselves to take part in the venture if they so desire.

IMPLEMENTATION PROCESSES

A) Oil and Gas

1. Opportunities must be provided for residents to participate in Panarctic's crude oil production from the Bent Horn field on Cameron Island. This will ensure that residents become familiar with oil production and transportation procedures in the region.

2. The workplans of companies exploring and developing oil and gas in the Sverdrup Basin should demonstrate more benefits in the Lancaster Sound communities.

3. The minister is requested to begin negotiations with Oakwood Petroleum on a workplan for up to two (2) exploratory wells in the vicinity of Dundas K-56 for the purpose of determining the oil and gas potential of the area. These negotiations must include:

    a) a regional benefits plan with the communities of the region as a pre-condition to the workplan for exploration;

    b) an environmental protection and monitoring plan, developed by Oakwood and governments, and acceptable to the communities of the region as a pre-condition to the workplan; and

    c) assurance that the results of the workplan be reviewed by governments, industry and the communities through the land use planning process.

4. Further research is required on:

    a) oil spill trajectories; and
    b) oil spill clean-up techniques in ice.

5. Preparation of an oil spill response atlas, similar to the one prepared for the Beaufort Sea is required.

6. Seismic surveys within 24 km of high sensitivity areas as shown on the Sensitivity Area Map shall be discussed with communities before the survey takes place.

7. New research on the effects of seismic activities on marine mammals must be reported to the communities.

8. If drilling takes place or if oil is trans-shipped through the region in large quantity, oil spill containment and cleanup equipment must be stored in the region for immediate response to a spill. Community residents must be trained in this use.

B) Minerals

9. An information system is required to inform communities about issuance of rights, either under the Canada Mining Regulations, the Territorial Coal Regulations, the Territorial Quarrying Regulations, or the Territorial Dredging Regulations. This system must include data on issuance of prospecting permits, mineral claims, mineral and coal licences, permits and leases.

10. Major mineral development proposals must be subject to full social, economic and environmental reviews, including extensive community consultation. The decision to determine whether the project should be handled by a standard review process or referred for intensive scrutiny should be made by the communities and resource managers.

11. Prior to implementing the abandonment clause in the Nanisivik Master Agreement, Arctic Bay must be consulted about alternative uses of the town and mine facilities. Social, economic and environmental implications of any alternative uses must be examined well in advance.

SHIPPING

BACKGROUND

Ship transport of goods and materials to Lancaster Sound communities and the removal of ore and crude oil from mines and oil fields is essential for the economic well-being of the region. Canada has national and international obligations to allow freedom of navigation and to provide safe conduct for domestic and foreign vessels. Canada's policy on the commercial use of the Northwest Passage has not yet accounted for the need and aspirations of the Arctic people.

PRINCIPLES

Inuit rights to the offshore to pursue lifestyles based on cultural traditions are acknowledged.

Arctic people, as well as industry, create the demand for shipping.

Shipping is a service industry that requires flexibility to respond to domestic and industrial demands and take advantage of favorable economic and environmental opportunities.

The resolution of conflict through collaboration and accommodation, based on the sharing of values and objectives and mutual trust, is more effective than through confrontational approaches.

STRATEGIES

1. Canadian Coast Guard (CCG), the Canadian shipping industry, communities and non-renewable resource industries develop Arctic shipping practices that will optimize the objectives of all parties in the region. These practices include:

   a) providing the communities a meaningful way to influence the development of northern marine regulatory and environmental policies to reflect local and regional aspirations;

   b) extending the shipping season in Lancaster Sound into the fall to take advantage of easier ice breaking and the time when marine mammals are less affected;

   c) conducting demonstration projects involving the operation of ice-strengthened tankers and ore carriers in medium to heavy ice conditions and incorporating appropriate research and monitoring programs to ensure that the project is managed well, risks and impacts are minimized and maximum experience is gained for applications to future large scale projects. Community residents are to be involved in these projects to maximize local benefits; and

   d) expanding marine transportation to year round operations only after demonstration projects have been shown to be safe, reliable, economical and environmentally acceptable.

IMPLEMENTATION PROCESSES

1. Provide community and regional representation to CCG's Northern Marine Advisory Committee on regulatory matters, and to the Environmental Advisory Committee on Arctic Marine Transportation on environmental matters.

2. Provide community and regional representation to CCG on the deployment of and research priorities for the polar 8 icebreaker.

3. Provide ship departure, transit and arrival information to communities by telecopier through HTA contact, to minimize adverse affects with local activities on the ice.

4. Communities, through the HTA, provide information every month on sensitive wildlife areas to CCG's NORDREG station in Iqaluit to assist mariners in avoiding these areas and adversely affecting wildlife populations, subsistence hunting and tourism.

5. Underwater noise and its effect on marine mammals should continue to be studied by industry, resource managers and communities.

6. The CCG, the shipping industry and the mining industry make every effort to ship further into the fall season and start later in the spring.

7. Research and demonstration programs involving CCG, the shipping and mining industries and the communities must be conducted to study shipping operations in medium to heavy ice conditions.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM

BACKGROUND

The regional economy has evolved from subsistence living to a mixed wage and subsistence living economy. With the expansion of government programs and the advent of oil and gas exploration and mining, most communities became increasingly dependent on the wage economy. There is a desire on the part of communities to improve their well-being through a diversified economy and to take charge of the opportunities from economic development.

PRINCIPLES

The development of a diversified economy, which accommodates and promotes both subsistence and wage economies, renewable and non-renewable resources and the service sector, is one of the region's goals.

It is necessary to maximize the region's employment and income opportunities from existing and potential development.

The national and regional economy would benefit by developing non-renewable resources.

Economic development will address local needs and encourage self-reliance. Local technologies and knowledge can be used to promote culturally appropriate development.

The primary indicator of the success of economic development efforts should be tangible benefits for the people of the region.

In order to minimize possible negative social and environmental impacts from tourism development, tourism should proceed on the communities' terms.

STRATEGIES

1. The key elements for community-based economic development are:

   a) basic education skills;
   b) adequate infrastructure;
   c) job-intensive economic initiatives, both in the public and private sector;
   d) organizational structures to support community initiatives;
   e) business and management training;
   f) market development for locally produced goods and services; and
   g) tourism.

2. Government agencies, communities and industry should work together to achieve these elements.

3. Educational achievement levels must be increased. Existing training opportunities must be examined through a co-operative effort between communities, government and industry to determine its usefulness to the needs in the region.

4. Social and economic benefits must outweigh the risks and negative impacts resulting from exploration development and abandonment of non-renewable resources.

IMPLEMENTATION PROCESSES

1. A committee representing government, agencies, industry and communities must be formed within six (6) months of the approval of this plan in order to develop an action plan incorporating the key elements for community-based developments.

2. Standards should be established to guide the conduct of researchers and enterprises doing business in the region. Such standards should relate to:

   a) ethical conduct;
   b) training and management development programs;
   c) job and contract opportunities;
   d) cross cultural programs;
   e) job rotation and work sharing;
   f) promotion of innovation and transfer of technologies appropriate to the region; and
   g) re-investment of profits in communities.

3. Resource developers should provide employment, training and business opportunities to local residents. In the case of

oil and gas, these opportunities should be made through formal benefits agreements. In the case of mining, opportunities should be provided through exploration permits, land use permits and socio-economic action plans.

4. Terms and conditions of permits issued under the Territorial Land Use Regulations should also include socio-economic clauses as determined by the communities in the region.

5. International trade between Greenland and the region should be expanded to include trade in renewable resources and tourism.

SOVEREIGNTY AND DEFENSE

BACKGROUND

Inuit inhabited the Lancaster Sound region long before the creation of Canada. Inuit residents are valued citizens of this country.

The Canadian and American military worked together after World War II to create the Distant Early Warning (DEW) line. These sites exerted a powerful influence on the Inuit. The Inuit Ranger program trains local people as frontier guards and the Rangers train military forces in arctic survival. Some DEW line sites are now being upgraded as part of the North Warning System. Military activities satisfy national defense objectives and international commitments but are slow to react to local concerns.

PRINCIPLES

Canada's sovereign rights and responsibilities in the Arctic are recognized.

The creation of the communities of Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay has strengthened Canada's sovereignty in the High Arctic.

The Lancaster Sound Regional Land Use Plan is an expression of Canadian sovereignty in the region.

Inuit and other residents of the region are entitled to timely access to information regarding proposed military projects and exercises.

STRATEGIES

1. Proposed defence-related activities in the region must be subjected to environmental and social impact assessment processes.

2. Canada must promote a national awareness of its third ocean and its importance to our sovereignty, heritage, international context, institutions and environmental values.

3. The Canadian government must encourage inter-governmental co-operation in conducting research in polar regions and in sharing cultural and biological resources within the area of the circumpolar region.

4. The military should use existing regional facilities for the establishment of new defense bases and training centres.

IMPLEMENTATION PROCESSES

1. Department of National Defense establish the High Arctic Training Centre at Nanisivik.

2. Continue to consult with communities and ensure negative environmental and social impacts can be controlled before northern military exercises and projects are begun.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

BACKGROUND

Our understanding of the natural world is incomplete, more so in some geographic areas and disciplines than in others. New discoveries should be encouraged and constraints on the pursuit of knowledge avoided. Scientific investigations must continue.

PRINCIPLES

The gathering of information is essential in understanding the region and must form the fundamental basis of a rational planning process.

Inuit have inhabited the region for thousands of years and have acquired a vast knowledge about the region and its resources. This knowledge has not been used to the fullest extent of its value by others.

Integrating local and scientific knowledge is important.

STRATEGIES

1. Information about marine systems and resource uses must be obtained in order to understand more fully the implications of renewable and non-renewable resource uses and to make better decisions about those uses.

2. Local residents in the region must be involved in the conduct of scientific research.

3. The scientific knowledge base needs to be enhanced through on-going programs in order to gain full understanding about our world.

IMPLEMENTATION PROCESSES

1. Inuit must be involved in all aspects of research, particularly in setting priorities for studies.

2. Scientific research will take place with minimal social disruption by respecting the privacy, dignity. cultural values, traditions and rights of residents of the region.

3. Studies on marine mammal behavior during the ice season will be continued to determine the effects of ice breaking.

4. Studies of underwater noise and its effects on marine mammals should be continued.

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

REGIONAL PLAN REVIEW AND AMENDMENT

The concepts in this document are presented for discussion with communities, industry and governments. A series of meetings will take place in November 1987 (refer to the meeting schedule included in this document), after which a draft plan will be prepared by the Regional Commission. The draft plan will be circulated to all parties and will be reviewed by the Northwest Territories Land Use Planning Commission. The NWT Commission will then forward the draft plan to the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs and Northern Development (Canada) and to the Minister of Renewable Resources (GNWT). If the concepts of the draft plan are acceptable to the Ministers, a final plan will be prepared and published.

Once the final plan is published, requests for amendments to the plan can be made to the Ministers and, if they determine the request to be valid, they can request the NWT Commission to consider the proposed amendments.

The NWT Commission will establish a Regional Commission to review and revise the final plan within five years of its publication.

MONITORING

It will be the responsibility of the NWT Commission to monitor

adherence to the final plan. To this end, it is recommended that the NWT Commission seek a contact in each community within the planning region to receive complaints or comments from local residents. The NWT Commission shall appoint one or more of its members to review any complaint. The review will be conducted within one month of receiving the complaint, and, if the complaint proves to be valid, the NWT Commission will attempt to resolve the issue.

The NWT Commission shall report the complaint to the Ministers and the planning partners, and on a yearly basis will publish a list of complaints and their resolution.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Those wishing to communicate with the Lancaster Sound Regional Land Use Planning Commission in advance of the public meetings in November should call or write:

Arthur Boutilier
Executive Secretary and Regional Manager
Lancaster Sound Regional Land Use Planning Commission
P.O. Box 2280
Yellowknife, NWT
X1A 2P7

Telephone (403) 920-8557

OR

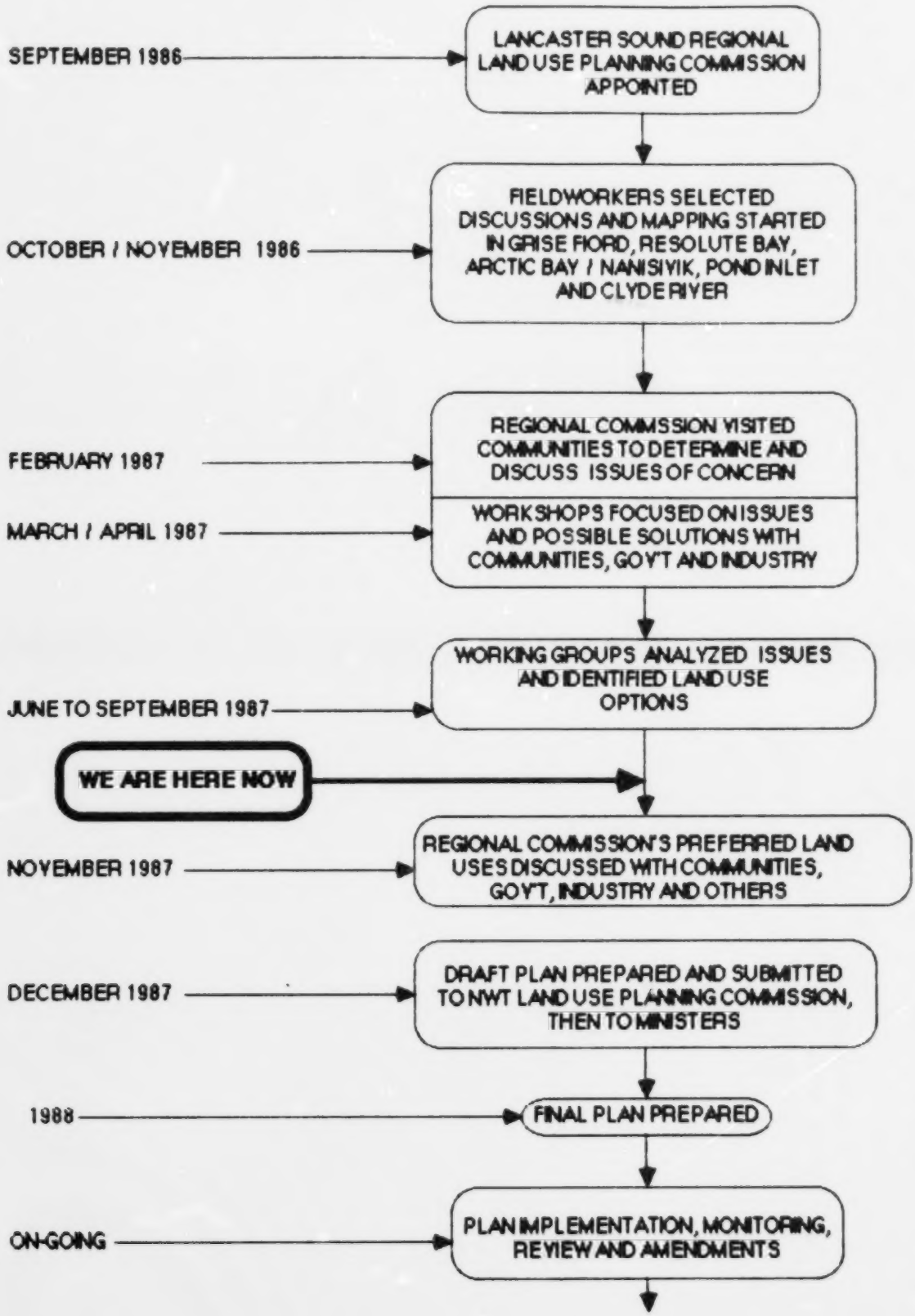
Ely Panipakoocho
Field Worker Co-ordinator
Lancaster Sound Regional Land Use Planning Commission
Pond Inlet, NWT
X0A 0S0

Telephone (819) 899-8744

OR

contact any commission member or fieldworker.

LAND USE PLANNING PROCESS


SEPTEMBER 1986
LANCASTER SOUND REGIONAL LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION APPOINTED
OCTOBER / NOVEMBER 1986
FIELDWORKERS SELECTED DISCUSSIONS AND MAPPING STARTED IN GRISE FIORD, RESOLUTE BAY, ARCTIC BAY / NANISIVIK, POND INLET AND CLYDE RIVER
FEBRUARY 1987
REGIONAL COMMISSION VISITED COMMUNITIES TO DETERMINE AND DISCUSS ISSUES OF CONCERN
MARCH / APRIL 1987
WORKSHOPS FOCUSED ON ISSUES AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS WITH COMMUNITIES, GOV'T AND INDUSTRY
JUNE TO SEPTEMBER 1987
WORKING GROUPS ANALYZED ISSUES AND IDENTIFIED LAND USE OPTIONS
WE ARE HERE NOW
NOVEMBER 1987
REGIONAL COMMISSION'S PREFERRED LAND USES DISCUSSED WITH COMMUNITIES, GOV'T, INDUSTRY AND OTHERS
DECEMBER 1987
DRAFT PLAN PREPARED AND SUBMITTED TO NWT LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION, THEN TO MINISTERS
1988
FINAL PLAN PREPARED
ON-GOING
PLAN IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, REVIEW AND AMENDMENTS

Lancaster Sound Regional Land Use Planning Commission
Schedule for November 1987

Community Workshops and Meetings

AM } Open House /
PM } Some Meetings
Evenings: More Formal Meetings

4 - Wed.
Regional Commission Meeting
Resolute Bay

5 - Thursday / **6 - Friday** / **7 - Saturday**
Resolute Bay
Meetings in the Community Hall
Hotels: Narwhal (252-3984) and High Arctic Int'l (252-3875)

8 - Sunday
Charter to Grise Fiord
11 am

9 - 10
Grise Fiord
Meetings in the School
Hotel: Co-op (980-9913)

11
Kenn Borek 294 to Resolute Bay
1 pm - 1:30 pm
Hotel: Narwhal

12 - 13 - 14
Kenn Borek 291 to Nanisivik
10 am - 12:30 pm
Arctic Bay / Nanisivik
Meetings in the School, Arctic Bay
Hotel: Enokseot (439-8811/9955)

15
Charter to Pond Inlet
11 am

16 - 17 - 18
Pond Inlet
Meetings in the Community Hall
Hotel: Sauniq (899-8928)

19 - 20
First Air 411 to Clyde River
9 am - 10:05 am
Clyde River
Meetings in Old Church
Hotel: Qammaq (924-6222)

21
First Air to Iqaluit, Canadian Airlines to Montreal and Ottawa
Hotel: TBA

22 - Ottawa
Arctic Islands Symposium
Victoria Memorial Museum Building

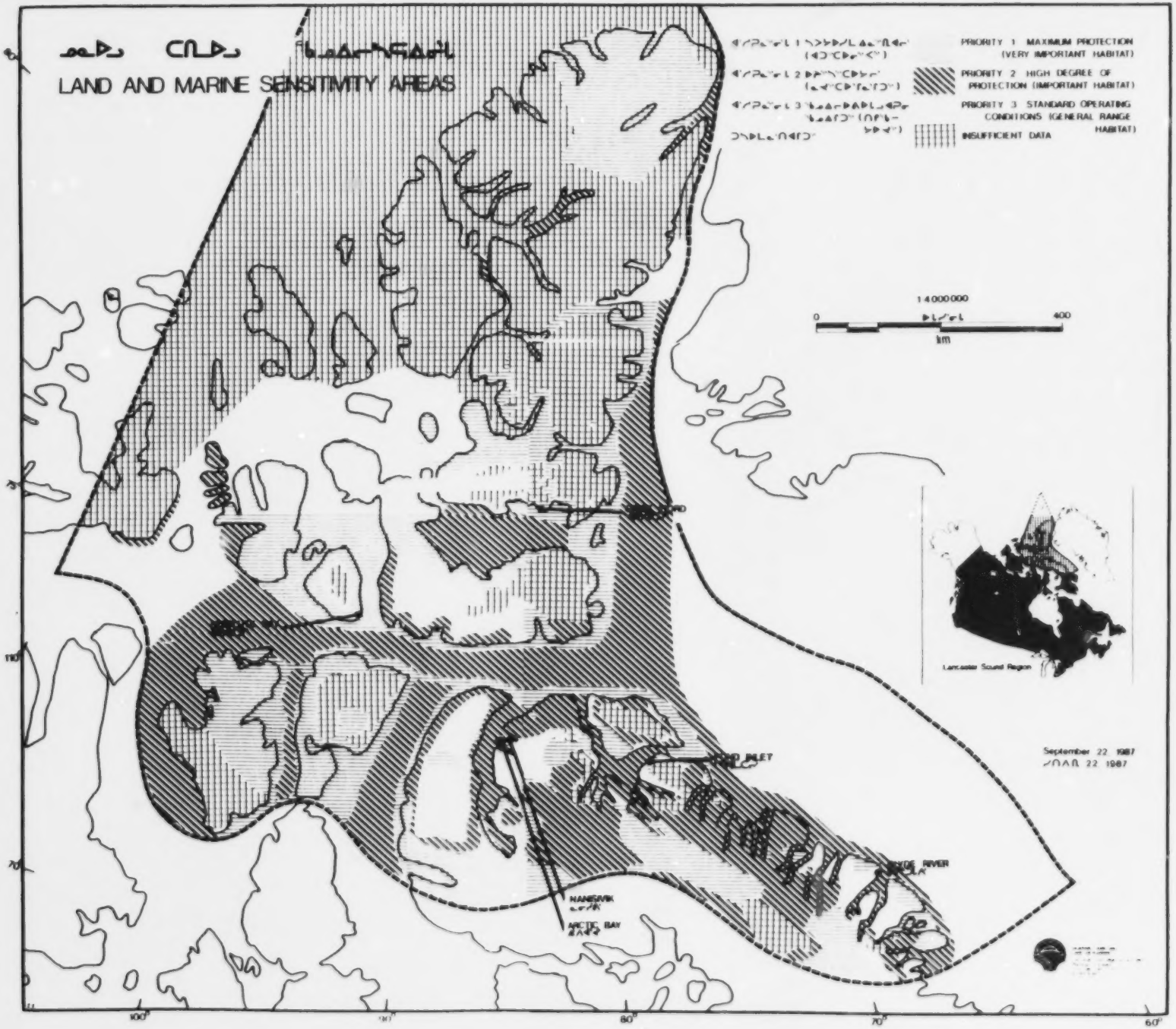
23 - Ottawa / **24 - Ottawa**
Arctic Islands Symposium
Presentations on Land Use Planning and Relationship to Northern Science
Tuesday at 10:30 and 11 am
Location: TBA
Contact: Julian Inglis (994-7470)
Hotel: [to be announced]

25 - Ottawa
Meeting
with Governments and Industries to Discuss the Preferred Land Uses for the Greater Lancaster Sound Planning Region

These are the Commission Members and Fieldworkers:

Clyde River	David Iqariaiuk (nominee)	Levi Illingayuk
Pond Inlet	David Meblick	Ely Panipakoocho
Arctic Bay/Nanisivik	Kik Shappa	Harry Iyerak
Resolute Bay		Paul Amagoalik
Grise Fiord	Larry Audlaluk	Jaypetee Akeesegok
others	Bob Hornal	Arthur Boutilier (Exec. Secretary)

Land Use Planning Comm. Telephones:
Pond Inlet (819) 899-8744
Yellowknife (403) 920-8558


LAND AND MARINE SENSITIVITY AREAS
PRIORITY 1 MAXIMUM PROTECTION (VERY IMPORTANT HABITAT)
PRIORITY 2 HIGH DEGREE OF PROTECTION (IMPORTANT HABITAT)
PRIORITY 3 STANDARD OPERATING CONDITIONS (GENERAL RANGE HABITAT)
INSUFFICIENT DATA
1:4,000,000
0
400
km
Lancaster Sound Region
September 22, 1987
HANNAVIK
ARCTIC BAY
100°
90°
80°
70°
60°